

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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THURSDAY.....MAY 30, 1861.

County Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the States Rights voters of Franklin county on Saturday, the first day of June next, to nominate county candidates. Meeting in the court-house at 2 o'clock, P. M. Let there be a full attendance from every precinct.

Developing the Conspiracy.

Two days ago, after grouping into one view a variety of evidences of the existence of wicked and malign purposes towards the Governor and others, we add:

But a just-minded people will easily ponder these things, and logically infer the object towards which they point. Conceived in wickedness, carried on in recklessness and ruthless disregard of honor, justice, and truth, they and they only can be else than fatal to the peace of the State and subservient of her Government. Her constituted authorities are to be unshamed and overthrown; her government rendered powerless and impotent; her affairs reduced to disorder, chaos, and anarchy; and so, a pretext is to be found, unsupported by one particle of truth, for seizing the machinery of the government, placing it in the hands of engineers, either already provided or to be extemporized for the occasion, and thus, under the pretense of preserving Kentucky in the Union, hitching her to the car of the Unshaper now madly reigning rampant in Washington. Such is the horrid programme which is proposed, in some quarters, to be carried out in Kentucky; for no other theory can be constructed which will consistently reconcile the known means with other ends.

The above clearly intimates our opinion that a wicked design existed in some minds, to revolutionize the State Government by some act of violence. That this was not a mere partisan accusation loosely launched on our part, but a just interpretation of the actual designs of some men in our midst, we have now the confirmation of the columns of the Commonwealth of yesterday. That paper contains a communication, over the signature of "Union," and under the significant caption of—"Mugoff Deposed by the Legislature," which declares that the Legislature has deprived the Governor of the exercise of the ordinary functions of his office—"taken from the hands of the Governor all his military power"—"appointing four staunch Union men as guardians for the Governor during the tenure of the term"—that "the military bill was a 'glorious triumph' for the 'Union men'"—that "Mugoff and Breckinridge are both powerless now for good or evil" and "bound hand and foot"—that the Union men "have passed the Rubicon unharmed"—that the Governor, shorn of his strength, like Sampson of old, can hurt nobody now—that his remaining functions will only be to "commission magistrates and appoint Colonels," and "draw his salary," for he is no longer Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State on land and water"—and that "The sceptre has departed from Jada, and the sword has been taken from the hand of Mugoff."

It would be superfluous to remark upon the ignorance, insolence, and audacity of this revolutionary manifesto. If the writer knows anything of constitution or law, he is a deliberate conspirator against both. If, as we suspect, he is ignorant of both and incapable of acquiring any sound knowledge, the admission of his boorish twaddle into the columns of the Commonwealth only proves by what instrumentalities a civil revolution is to be initiated; to be followed hereafter by stronger ones. That this manifesto is both lawless and revolutionary, is too palpable to require proof. On its face, it is a virtual proclamation of a usurpation over the heads of the constituted authorities, and a jubilant boast of the fact. The writer may not know that the Legislature is utterly incapable of divesting the Governor of his power as Commander-in-Chief, or any other constitutional function; but those who do know all this, will not fail to perceive the revolutionary designs of the conspirators who have assumed the serious responsibility of writing and publishing this audacious manifesto.

Hon. Thomas P. Porter.

We publish to-day a rousing call on this distinguished gentleman, by his fellow-citizens of Anderson county, to yield his consent to be returned to the seat in the State Senate which he filled with such marked ability during the last four years. So far as we have heard any expression of preference by the States Rights men of Franklin county, it has been pronounced unanimously, emphatically, and enthusiastically in favor of the gallant Porter. As to Woodford county, that is his home, and of course the friends of Southern rights there will come up as one man for Woodford's favorite son. There cannot be a doubt that he will accept the nomination, nor that he will be triumphantly elected, nor that he will serve his State in this terrible crisis with the wisdom and efficiency which his high abilities and practical experience so eminently qualify him to display. Kentucky cannot now spare the services of her strong men; and not one of them, in all the State, we trust, will fail to respond to the call of his countrymen.

W. W. Cleary.

The distinguished Representative from Harrison county in the last Legislature, we take it for granted, will be returned to the next Legislature by the acclamation of his grateful constituents. The State cannot spare him from her councils in this exigent crisis. He has qualities of head and heart, a commanding intellect, a clear, quick apprehension, a ready power of vigorous execution, an earnest love of his fellow men and his State, sound principles, firm purposes, and dauntless soul. We repeat, the State cannot exempt such a man from her service; and, sure as fate, Cleary is one of the great among the "coming men."

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COL. A. P. GROVER.—The anunciation of this gentleman as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, affords us a fit occasion to record our sense of his high qualifications of head and heart, his matured judgment, his sound principles, his inflexible fidelity, and his great value to the Commonwealth as a capable and experienced statesman. We hear of no disensions in the Owen district, and we trust none will arise in that firm and sound-hearted quarter. This is no time for that sort of thing. The impending crisis rises as far above the attitude of ordinary political questions, as the peaks of Andes lift their eternal summits above the level of surrounding plains. Let our friends every where return to the Legislature their strongest, ablest, wisest, and truest men.

A Card.

Editor Commonwealth: I have this moment returned from attending the annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Institute, and am authorized to say neither the Faculty or Cadets have the slightest intention of marching to Frankfort under a secession flag. This explanation is rendered necessary by the appearance of the card of "Kentuckian" in your last issue. The stars and stripes float from the dome of the main building of the Institute.

P. DIFLEY, President Board of Visitors.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1861.

Read the advertisement of W. H. KEENE, in our special notice column. It is important.

Hon. Chas. S. Morehead.

[Correspondence of the Yeoman.]

The Sad Condition of Missouri and Maryland—A Solemn Warning to Kentucky—Bitter Lamentations of the Maryland Union Men—A stirring Appeal to Kentucky.

BALTIMORE, May 21, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: If a word from this unfortunate city can be of interest to your numerous readers, or prove in any degree useful to them in our present national crisis, I shall not be disappointed by the impulse which prompts me to address you.

Missouri now wrestling with the oppressor, though divided against herself, and pouring out the blood of her citizens in heroic efforts to free herself from bondage, affords an example of a people not yet totally bereft of the power to struggle for their rights; but Maryland—my native State—once proud Maryland, the first to unfurl on this continent the banner of civil liberty, is now suffering the sad effect of her late folly, and lies prostrate and powerless beneath the foot of oppression. It is not denied her, however, to lift up her voice in warning to her sister Border States, bidding them beware of the rock upon which her liberties have been wrecked, and appealing to yours especially, which is, as yet, free from invasion, to unite and strike while there is yet time for the integrity of her nationality and the safety of her "Old Kentucky homes."

It is far better for the freedom and safety of any people, that they should be *warned* in the defense of a wrong principle, than that they should *ruthlessly* be torn by civil strife in an effort to defend the holiest cause.

Had Maryland taken timely counsel of this truth, she would not now "lie low, there's none so poor to do her reverence."

The attempt of the Louisville Journal to

justify the production of Gov. Morehead, was less creditable to the logic than to the versatile powers of that artful and able paper.

But it was, nevertheless, a splendid compliment to the author of the letter, a clearly implied acknowledgment of its irresistible force, when in order to abate that force, the keen writers on the Journal descended from the chair of *logical analysis* to the vain task of trying to find personal inconsistency in the author, and incoherence in the parts of his masterly and unanswerable prediction.

Nominations.

At a Convention of the States Rights party of the 8th Congressional district, held at Lexington on the 27th, President, A. L. McFee, of Jessamine, the Hon. Wm. E. Simms, the able and efficient Representative in the last Congress, was nominated by acclamation for reelection. Mr. Simms has accepted, and that is almost equivalent to an election, for he is one of the sort of men in whose vocabulary there is no such word as "*fail*." The Convention fully endorsed the platform of the States Rights party, lately promulgated at Frankfort.

At the same time and place, a Senatorial District Convention unanimously nominated R. W. Woolley to represent Fayette and Scott in the State Senate, which he accepted on the spot.

In these proceedings, the Statesman says:

SOUTHERN RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.—The proceedings of the Congressional Convention of this District, held in this city on yesterday, will be found in another column. The convention was large, composed of the very best material in the District, and highly enthusiastic in spirit. One-third of the delegates were supporters of Mr. Bell in the last Presidential election, but old party lines were ignored and the utmost harmony secured upon the single question now at issue. Capt. W. M. SIMMS was nominated as our candidate for Congress by acclamation. He is a gallant, true, and able champion. He was nominated to be elected, and the Administrationists may as well make up their minds to that result." R. W. WOOLLEY, Esq., received the unanimous nomination of the Scott and Fayette delegates for the Senate in this District. This nomination also was intended to be ratified at the polls in August. Mr. Woolley will very soon enter upon the canvass. His majority in the District will fall little short of five hundred.

At a Convention of the same party, held for the 9th Congressional District at Owingsville, on the 27th, Col. John S. Williams was nominated by acclamation, and, being on the ground, accepted the position in a glorious, soul-stirring speech, which electrified the crowd. He will sweep the mountains like a hurricane, and wipe out utterly his Lincoln-coercion-submission opponent.

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BORDER SLAVE STATES CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, May 28, 1861.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Hon. John J. Crittenden, President.

MOTION.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE the clergymen of Frankfort were invited to open the sessions of the Convention with prayer.

PRAYER.

The Throne of Grace was then addressed by Rev. Wm. McD. ARBETT, of the Methodist church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORT.

Mr. WICKLIFFE from the Committee on Organization, reported that the delegates elect from Kentucky are entitled to seats, also that the delegation from Missouri are entitled to seats in the Convention. But that the Committee had no evidence that Tennessee or Virginia had appointed delegates and intended to co-operate with Kentucky in bringing about an adjustment of our difficulties.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and be true and faithful to their respective States, so long as they are members of this Convention.

All the delegates present were then qualified.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to reconsider the vote adopting the rules of the Senate. Adopted.

The resolution admitting Hon. John Caldwell, of Tennessee, to a seat in the Convention was then adopted.

NEW MEMBERS.

Hons. Wm. A. HALL, JOHN B. HENDERSON, and H. R. GAMBLE, delegates from the State of Missouri, appeared and took their seats.

HON. ROBERT RICHARDSON, ARCHIE DIXON, and JOSHUA A. F. BELL, delegates from Kentucky, also appeared and took their seats.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. WICKLIFFE renewed his motion of yesterday that the Kentucky delegates now take the oath of office as prescribed by the Constitution of the State.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had no objection to taking the oath, if his present office (current Judge) is not incompatible with the office of delegate. But as he was not fully advised of the subject, he would decline to take the oath at present.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he held an office under the State of Kentucky, and as he thought the office of delegate might be incompatible with the one he now holds, he would also for the present decline taking the oath.

Mr. HUSTON did not think the office of delegate was in any way incompatible with the offices of either of the gentlemen (Messrs. WILLIAMS and RICHARDSON), and thought they also should take the oath.

Mr. BELL moved that the motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE be deferred for the present, and that the Committee on Organization propose a suitable oath of office; which was adopted.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. WICKLIFFE offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to whom shall be referred the subject of recommending the acts and ordinances under which the Convention has been organized, and also the original amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Hon. John J. Crittenden in the United States Senate, at the last session of Congress, with instructions to reduce the same in form of an additional article of the Constitution of the United States, preserving the substance of the original proposition, and to make such other additions to the same as may seem just and proper to secure the slave States and the citizens thereof in the enjoyment of their just and equal rights under the Constitution.

Mr. BELL moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of five delegates, the President of the Convention to be chairman, and the resolution of Mr. WICKLIFFE be referred to said committee; which was adopted.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted.

Mr. GUTHRIE desired the matter be laid over for the present.

Mr. HUSTON withdrew his motion.

Mr. GUTHRIE moved the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the rules of the Peace Conference, from rule 2, to rule 15, inclusive, be adopted as the rules of this Convention.

Mr. CALDWELL thanked the Convention for the courtesy extended to him. He said he also desired to take the oath just administered to members of the Convention. His State (Tennessee) was in a state of confusion and he did not know what would be the end of her sad condition. He, however, would support the Constitution of the United States without such oath. He said, he said, taking the oath fifty years ago.

The oath was then administered to him by Gen. Conabys.

ORDER TO PRINT.

Mr. BELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the offer of the Public Printer to print the proceedings of this Convention be accepted.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted.

Mr. GUTHRIE desired the matter be laid over for the present.

Mr. HUSTON withdrew his motion.

Mr. GUTHRIE moved the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Convention places the said joint interpretation on the military act.

The interpretation appears to us entirely sound, and has a flavor of earnest candor and patriotism about it which is exceedingly refreshing to our palate; and we take sincere pleasure in recording our interpretation of the Journal's.

THE MILITARY BILL.—Some persons are of opinion that this law is unconstitutional, because it makes no provision for a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt created thereby, and for its ultimate discharge. This may not be so. The thirty-sixth section of the second article of the Constitution expressly exempts from the operation of the preceding section debts contracted "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities are threatened, to provide for the common defense of the United States."

The House of Representatives, on Friday last passed a bill providing for the imposition of an additional tax of five cents on the hundred dollars "to pay the interest stipulated, and to discharge the debt," but it was not acted upon in the Senate for want of time. This has led to the impression that a constitutional difficulty lies in the way of procuring the contemplated loan, but we do not believe that the failure to recite the words of the Constitution in the preamble will operate to nullify the bill. If it should, there would be a still greater impediment to its operation, as that is the compulsory mandate of the same article.

Mr. WICKLIFFE suggested the adoption of the rules of the Peace Conference; but they would, he said, exclude newspaper editors, newspaper scribblers, and newspaper reporters.

Mr. DIXON's motion was then adopted.

And then the Convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861.

The Convention met in Senate chamber at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

